



THE MAIN FEATURES OF CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING

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Abstract

This article explores consecutive interpreting as a significant mode of oral translation in multilingual communication. The study examines the defining characteristics, principles, and stages of consecutive interpreting, with particular emphasis on the processes of listening, comprehension, note-taking, memory retention, and message reformulation. The paper analyzes the role of the interpreter in ensuring accurate and effective transfer of meaning while preserving the communicative intent of the speaker.

Keywords: Consecutive interpreting, memory training, segmentation, micro-review, compression.

Introduction

Interpretation refers to the process of transferring the meaning of spoken discourse from a source language into a target language while preserving its semantic content, communicative intent, and relevant lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features. As a form of oral translation, interpretation facilitates communication between speakers of different languages and cultures. Two principal modes of interpretation are generally distinguished: consecutive interpreting and simultaneous interpreting. In consecutive interpreting, the interpreter renders the message after the speaker has completed a segment of speech or made a deliberate pause. This mode relies on the interpreter's ability to comprehend, retain, and accurately reproduce the source message. Simultaneous interpreting, by contrast, involves the near-synchronous transfer of the speaker's utterance into the target language while the speech is still being delivered, requiring a high degree of linguistic competence, concentration, and cognitive processing.



The main part

Consecutive interpreting is commonly employed in communicative settings where participants can accommodate periodic pauses for interpretation. Such settings include negotiations, presentations, briefings, press conferences, seminars, training sessions, official meetings, round-table discussions, business events, and guided tours for foreign visitors. In these contexts, the primary objective is the effective transmission of meaning and communicative intent rather than a strictly verbatim reproduction of the original discourse. From a communicative perspective, interpretation may be classified as one-way or two-way. One-way interpretation involves the transfer of messages exclusively from the source language into the target language. Two-way interpretation, also known as bilateral interpreting, requires the interpreter to mediate communication in both directions, translating from the source language into the target language and vice versa. The process of interpretation generally comprises two interrelated stages: comprehension and analysis of the source-language message, followed by its reformulation and delivery in the target language. The effectiveness of interpretation depends on the interpreter's ability to accurately convey not only the informational content but also the pragmatic and communicative aspects of the original speech.

Interpretation consists of two main stages - 1) perception, 2) speaking (rendering message); But it can be expanded : *Message reception – Perceive source language; Short-term memory retention – Chunk; Semantic intent realized – Understand; Semantic equivalent determined – Analyze; Syntactic message formulation – Rehearse; Message production – Produce target language.*

Consecutive interpreting may be as "short consecutive interpreting" or "long consecutive interpretation ". In short consecutive interpreting the interpreter relies on memory. In long consecutive interpreting the interpreter takes notes of the message to help rendering long passages. The interpreter has to recall the message quickly. Therefore, it is important to have own reactions to the speech which is being translated. Memories exercises develop reaction of oral translators and show how much you can remember without taking any notes, if the original message is clear and logical. Thus, during translation process the interpreter should pay attention to the main content of each message: who the sender of the message is, the intention or purpose of the speaker, when and where the action is taken place and how the message is delivered. In order to express ideas clearly and effectively the interpreter



must first have them clear in his or her own mind. It follows that if you wish to re-express someone else's ideas you must make a clear in your memory then translate what have understood, the interpreter must pay attention to the ideas of the speech.

Memory training in interpreting

Consecutive interpreting may be as "short consecutive interpreting" or "long consecutive interpretation ". In short consecutive interpreting the interpreter relies on memory. In long consecutive interpreting the interpreter takes notes of the message to help rendering long passages. The interpreter has to recall the message quickly. Therefore, it is important to have own reactions to the speech which is being translated. Memories exercises develop reaction of oral translators and show how much you can remember without taking any notes, if the original message is clear and logical. To reduce memory problems, interpreters might take notes during the consecutive or simultaneous interpretations. As mentioned, for short-term memory to work properly, an effective processing of sounds into known words and, afterwards, into portions of information, the effective storage of these portions and the retrieval, at the right time, of this information is required. The ideal would be to work on each of these aspects separately, but unfortunately this is not possible. So, the exercises we suggest here involve all of these aspects. Memory exercises should simulate the interpretation as best as possible, since the intention of these exercises are to improve memory for interpreting purposes. However, this kind of exercises should not involve bilingual activities, since these lead to different problems that the mind tends to focus on. It is highly recommended that the exercises be done alternately in both of the interpreter's languages. For the development of short-term memory, it is necessary to use short texts, where individual words may be analyzed in context and retained as portions of information, instead of being retained simply as acoustic units.¹

Segmentation

This exercise is based on the concept that it is easier to retain a number of limited chunks with information that just one or two larger dense chunks. Segmentation involves breaking a larger chunk of information into two or more smaller ones.

¹ Rikhsieva, L. A. Consecutive and simultaneous interpreters' training exercises // Молодой ученый. — 2018. — № 4 (190). — С. 224-225.



This exercise can be performed used both oral and written texts and the segmentation can also be both oral and written. You should be able to read the sentence only once and, then, segment it. The texts should contain long sentences and dense information.

Micro-review or compression:

Using the micro review in consecutive interpretation can make easy the semantic sequence of the speech of the speaker. Micro review expresses the main content of the information. It develops mainly the guessing and predicting skill. It is a kind of text compression. So, micro review makes an edited sensible text. It has the aim for the students to find the main gist of the speech and to express the main content of it. In micro review the main attention is concentrated to the main content of the message.

Compression in translation

Compression is shrinking of size in speech. Sometimes the interpreter will have to make smaller his translation considerably, choosing and reproducing the most critical parts of the original and taking away redundant points. The lexical compression means the use of some words to convey the same idea. Our research displayed that more difficult verbose semantic word groups of the Uzbek language may be substituted by some words in its English translation: *Бу киши ўзини ёмон эканлигини ва салбий сифатга эга эканлигини тан олди ва ўз айбига иқроф бўлди.* -*This man was self-confessed.*²

References

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2. Rikhsieva. L. A. Consecutive and simultaneous interpreters' training exercises // Молодой ученый. — 2018. — № 4 (190). — С. 224-225

² Muminov A. A Guide to Consecutive Translation. – Tashkent, 2013. P. 319